

5. General

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December 4th, 1959

COCOM Document No. 3711.NI 2/1

COORDINATING COMMITTEE

RECORD OF DISCUSSION

ON

NEW CHEMICAL AND PETROLEUM EQUIPMENT ITEM NO. 2

29th October, 24th and 30th November, 1959

Present: Belgium (Luxembourg), Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States.

References: COCOM Documents Nos. 3700.5, 3711.00/1, New Item No. 2/W.P.1 and 2.

1. The UNITED STATES Delegation proposed that a new item be added to List I, reading as follows:

"Ion vacuum pumps (that is, those using the principle of ionization) and specially fabricated parts and accessories, n.e.s.".

On the 23rd November, the United States Delegation submitted a memorandum containing a description of the equipment concerned.

2. Pending examination of this new memorandum by Governments, Delegations based their comments on instructions received previously.

3. The GERMAN Delegate expressed his authorities' unfavourable views. Results similar to those achieved by ion vacuum pumps were obtained with pumps of other types. As ion vacuum pumps had been free from embargo up to the present, the Bloc had had full access to the technology involved, and in fact they were already producing these pumps. One manufactured in Eastern Germany had been exhibited at a trade fair and one produced in Russia had been shown at the International Atomic Conference in Geneva. The Delegation undertook nevertheless to study the matter again for the second round of discussion. In the meantime, they asked the United States Delegation to study the possibility of a cut-off based on pumping speed and pressure: this might prevent export of the more advanced types.

4. The UNITED STATES Delegation indicated that these pumps were largely used in the United States where high vacuums were required, such as for the better vacuum furnaces and for certain atomic energy applications. He stated that the several types now available in the Bloc were quite small in their rated capacity/speed and were apparently copies of early United States types. United States technology was substantially beyond that currently possessed by the Bloc; new types, sizes and numbers of equipment were substantially beyond that of the Bloc. In the light of the comments by other Delegations, the United States Delegation indicated that they would study the problem further.

5. The UNITED KINGDOM Delegation expressed the view that an embargo might be justified. They would comment further during the second round.

CONCLUSION: The COMMITTEE noted that agreement had not been reached on the proposed new item, and agreed to resume its study during the second round of discussion.

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